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THE CONSTI[illegible]NAL ADVO[illegible]TE AND TEXAS PUBLIC A[illegible]TISER.

VOL. 1. BRAZORIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1832. No. [illegible]

[illegible] DATED FROM SAN FELIPE.

[illegible] fully, of the present year, [illegible] to the citizens of [illegible] Austin, on account of [illegible] Col. S. F. Austin, rep[illegible] Texas in the legislature [illegible] and to un[illegible] had been ab[illegible] months. [illegible] the 14th July, [illegible] of five [illegible] 400 men, [illegible] Anna [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] government of Mexico [illegible] last two [illegible] many par[illegible] more pro[illegible] Military despotism, [illegible] the Republic. A great and glorious revolution is taking place [illegible] freedom [illegible] nation. The [illegible] right [illegible] for the benefit of [illegible] gun [illegible] Santa Anna. He came to Texas [illegible] to establish American liberty, [illegible] about [illegible] throughout the whole of this [illegible] Republic.

"Borne down under the iron rule of a sister section of the nation, by military oppression—[illegible] and by the most shameful violations of the right of Coahuila and Texas, you believed that all the guarantees of the Constitution and Laws were disregarded, and trampled upon. Patience itself was exhausted, and you had recourse to arms, thus espousing that cause of the constitution and of THE PEOPLE, which is so bravely advocated by Gen. Santa Anna. In doing this you have not, for one moment, lost sight of your duty as Mexican citizens; but have defended the true dignity of the national flag, which had been insulted by the violators of the constitution. In the course you have taken, you will be sustained by Colonel Mexia, who has come to Texas with a fleet and forces, under the order of Gen. Santa Anna, to protect the rights of the nation and of the state; and you will receive the support and approbation of Gen. [illegible] Gen. Montezuma, and of a liberal and enlighted Mexicans. In such a course you have nothing to fear—it is just—and I will give my hearty co-operation so far as my feeble services can avail."

At the conclusion of this address, the Colonel was saluted with 12 rounds of cannon and small arms: after which attended by the civil authorities, at the head of the company, he proceeded on the road to his quarters, at the edge of the town. and was met by the regular troops, lately under the command of Col. Ugartachéa, in fort Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos, and then commanded by lieut Moret; who, after having given a salute of two rounds of smal arms, which was returned by the Santa Anna company, fell into the line, and the whole marched to the Colonel's quarters, where he addressed the regular troops, in Spanish, as follows

"I thank you, in the name of the inhabitants of this colony, for this manifestation of your friendly sentiments towards them. It is but a short time since you and they were in hostile array against each other, at fort Velasco—that was a political contest merely between citizens under the national flag—not a war between nations—the contest over, each party only remembered they were all [illegible] and forgot that a difference of political opinions had for a short time made them belligerents. As Mexicans, I now embrace you, for an evidence that we the people of this country [illegible] would at all times [illegible] our country's [illegible]

Colonel Austin then entertained the Mexicans [illegible] The whole company then [illegible] refreshments [illegible]

At four o'clock the citizens and regular army officers assembled, and partook of a plentiful dinner, provided for the occasion. Each State and Territory of the Mexican republic was toasted separately by name, and a salute of cannon fired for each. After which, Col. Austin rose and said—"We have drunk to the prosperity of each state and territory of the Mexican confederation—and I now beg to offer as a sentiment—The shield and bond of union, of them all, the CONSTITUTION, and General Santa Anna, its defender."

Lieut Moret, of the regular troops, then gave this sentiment—"May the Supreme Being preserve the life of Colonel Austin to the citizens of Texas for twenty years and longer, so that they may have the benefit of his exertions to separate Texas from Coahuila, and form it into a state of the great Mexican Confederation, as the only means of securing its prosperity, and the true interests of the Mexican Republic."

The Alcalde, in the name of the Ayuntamiento, gave—"Union, the Constitution, and Gen. Santa Anna their defender."

F. W. Johnson gave—"The state of Texas and the state of Coahuila—may their political separation be the bond of union between them."

Besides the toasts thus particularized, many others were given, all expressing in one way or another, the sentiments of *union with Mexico, support of the Constitution; separation form Coahuila, and encouragement of emigration.* The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the whole entertainment.

On the 27th, a general meeting of the citizens, [illegible] by the Ayuntamiento of Austin's Jurisdiction, was held at San Felipe; and the assembly unanimously adopted an exposition and resolutions, which explained the causes and nature of the late events at Anahuac and Brazoria, and formally declared their own adhesion to the Santa Anna party. This measure adopted, as it has been, with the co-operation and advice of Col. Austin, publicly given at the meeting, has united the people of the Colony fully, many of whom were doubtful as to the course to be taken, in the peculiarly critical situation of public affairs, unexpectedly precipitated, as they had been, under the excitement caused by Col. Bradburn's illegal and arbitrary imprisonment of several of the citizens. Austin's Colony is, therefore, now identified with the Santa Anna party; and information received from Bexar, La Bahia and Nacogdoches justifies the opinion that all Texas will unite, on the same side of the great political question, which now agitates the Mexican nation.

In order to prevent any misconstructions to state, that the people of Austins Colony will most decidedly oppose any attempt to separate Texas from the Mexican Confederation, & that they will as decidedly insist by all just and constitutional means that the embarrassments in the way of emigration to Texas be removed, so that it may as speedily [illegible] be formed into a state of the Mexican union separate from Coahuila, the River Nueces the dividing line.—There is no doubt that all Texas will be governed by the same honest principle.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence on the Galvezston Bay, on the 21st inst. after an ilness of six weeks of billious fever, *May* [illegible] *Edwards*, (formerly of Kentucky) in the 57th. year of his age.

He has left an amiable and affectionate wife, and numerous offspring, to mourn this unhappy dispensation of Providence. He was a kind, affectionate and devoted husband and father; and ardent friend. His death is a source of real bereavement, to his family and a large circle of friend, who, knowing him well, could only appreciate the many virtues he possessed.

In the death of this estimable man, society will mourn an efficient member; Austin's Colony one of her bravest pioneers—most worthy citizens, and honest man—"The noblest work of God."—Some days previous to his death, he was aware of his dissolution—and he looked upon [illegible] with that calm and di[illegible] composure which had ever characterized him—he looked upon it as a happy translation from this to a better world.

Well hast thou brave [illegible] storms of life;——Adversity's dark clouds hung o'er [illegible] But thou hast left this world of strife—for a world of peace and glory!!

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of [illegible] Murphy decd. are requested to present them, duely authenticated to either of the [illegible] within the time [illegible] by law, or they will be [illegible]

All persons [illegible] Estate are requested to make immediate payment

G. B. McKINSTRY [illegible]
WM. T. AUSTIN [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DOCTOR J. E. Phelps

WILL practice Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Texas.

Orozimbo, June 2, 1832.

NOTICE.

R. M. WILLIAMSON & [illegible] LESASSIER,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend to all business confided to them, within the jurisdiction of Austin.

Brazoria, April 14, 1832.

PUMPS.

ALL persons wanting pumps (for wells) can have them made on the shortest notice and in the best manner, for $1 per foot;—or $1.25 cts. delivered in Brazoria. Apply to Jos. Rose on Cedar Lake, or to C. G. Cox, in Brazoria.

A[illegible] 1832.—[illegible]

...rties of our fel- ...o the dreadful ra- ... be apprehended ... excited bands.

...dly, he has insulted ...hile in the exercise of our functions, by saying Americans and Indians are by him held in the same estimation, and as col- ...its on the same footing. And ...as, also, said to a body of ...r merchants who had waited ...a him (being somewhat alar- ...ed at his military movements) ...swer to a question relative ...e safety of their property, ...he would be answerable ...e conduct of his soldiers. ...t of his auxiliaries.

...sequently, that the Con- ...ion and Laws of our coun- ...ay not be broken, that the liberty and peace of our ...citizens may not be jeo- ...rdized, we call on you to as- ...us, as men who have hearts, not power, to be free.

Therefore—We do make a solemn ...ge, one to another, and to you *all*, ...we will rally around the standard ...Santa Anna, as the champion of our ...eedom, and that we *will* risk our lives and properties in support of the Constitution and Laws—of our Rights and Liberties. God and Liberty. Nacog- ...es, July 27, 1832.

ENCARNACION CHIRINO,
...N MORA,
...ONIO MINCHACA,
...ES TAYLOR,
...TCHKISS,
...of the *Ayuntamiento*

...this to be a correct cop... ...ich went to the District of

CHIRINO, *Alcalde*,
...N MORA, *1st Regidor*
...o the Juris-

...PSIS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

...val of the schooner Comet, ...t from New-Orleans, brought ...York and Washington City pa- ...o the 25th of July, and New Or- ...dates to the 9th August.

...at consternation prevails on ac- ...of the cholera. That dreadful ...ady which has lately swept over ...ope, leaving in its wake the most ...ancholy monuments of its frightful ...ges, has crossed the Atlantic and ...its appearance upon the shores of ...erica. Its first visitation was to ...ada, but it quickly passed over to New-York, and had at the latest ...s entered Philadelphia in its march ...error. It had also, unhappily got- ...n into the division of the army in ac- ...ve service, under the command of Gen. Scott, in pursuit of the hostile Indians of the North West, embodied by the famous warrior, Black Hawk. Fifty ...sixty cases had occured, upwards ...twenty of which proved mortal, and ...h alarm was produced in the army, ...ccount of the introduction of so ...dable an enemy into its ranks.

...mmary of reported cases.
...ontreal—3716 cases: deaths

...uebec—868 cases: deaths 541.
...N. York, from its commencement ...he 3d, July *till* the 22d, of same ...—3000 cases: deaths 1400.

United States' Congress had an ...ly protracted session, lasting ...16th July. The important sub- ...he Tariff underwent a revision, ...tho not calculated to allay en- ...e complaints of the Free Trade ...ill tend much to produce gene- ...ony and satisfaction.

...pplication of the Bank of the ...tates, for a renewal of its ...which ... [illegible]

...of two-thirds of both houses; and thus defeated the measure.

The Reform Bill of England, which has been a subject of so much general interest, has at length passed into a law, without the assistance of new peers, but not without *rubbing*. There was much political maneuvreing. Before the third reading of the bill, in the House of Lords, or when it was committed to undergo such changes and modifications as would entirely destroy the great and liberal objects of the measure, the present Ministry, under whose auspices it was conducted, seeing the impossibility of accomplishing their noble work without adopting the dernier resort, so long spoken of, immediately advised the King to create a batch of peers of reform principles, in order to secure the passage of the bill. His Majesty, to the astonishment of all, refused; and the Ministry instantly tendered their resignations, which were accepted to take effect as soon as a new Administration should be formed. The Duke of Wellington and one or two other members of the former administration, were sent for and consulted by the King. In the meantime the action in Parliament, on the bill, was suspended at the suggestion of the Ministers, when communicating the fact of their resignations upon the King's declining to act upon their advice. They had pledged themselves to the nation to retire, whenever they became convinced it was impossible for them to carry the measure of *Reform*. The greatest excitement agitated the whole country, for several succeeding days, and the King & Queen, Wellington, and others were hissed, & annoyed greatly whenever they appeared in public. Wellington was busily engaged in efforts to form a new Ministry, with himself at the head, but could not, it seems, succeed. The political sky cleared up—the opposition Lords withdrew from the House—the bill was passed without mutation, and the Grey Ministry continued in office. The Irish and Scotch Reform bills were progressing. England was full of rejoicing.

Don Pedro's fleet with 16,000 troops, had sailed for Lisbon on the 20th of June. Spain had united with Miguel. And Great Britain had dispatched a naval force to the mouth of the Tagus, to prevent foreign interference. This contest is tediously slow in its progress, but we suppose the next accounts will bring us something decisive in regard to the future destiny of Lusitania, and of the fortunes of Kingly war.

There has been a new attempt at a revolution in France. Five or six hundred were killed in Paris. Tranquility had been restored. Particulars in our next.

DEATH OF YOUNG NAPOLEON.
It is stated in the American newspapers, that the capt. of a vessel from the Mediteranean, recently arrived in the U States brought an account of the death of the young Duke of Reichstadt; which occured about the 5th June. The news arrived at Frankfort by express, and was generally credited. The Paris papers speak of his illness and of his having suffered a relapse.

COL. BRADBURN—*in N. Orleans.*
We are not a little astonished at the tone of the following paragraph, coming from the source it does—that an American newspaper should in the slightest degree countenance either Military Despotism, or admit for a moment the least apology for its ... willing instru... [illegible]

commander of the fort; and is preparing a statement that will place the matter in its true light. *He certainly possesses official documents and papers which give another colouring to the affair.* He is desirous that the American public should suspend their opinion until such time as his government shall have thoroughly examined his various official acts, whilst under its command, and pronounced on his guilt or innocence of the charges alleged against him.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

J. M. Castillo, Esq. Gen. Santa Anna's Secretary, arrived in this city on Saturday last from Vear Cruz.

Mr. Castillo is bearer of despatches from Gen. Santa Anna to Gen. Manuel Gomez Pedraza; and entrusted with the special commission from the former, of accompanying Gen. Pedraza to Mexico, where he is to occupy the Presidential chair to which he was elected by the people in 1828, and deprived of by ambitious factionists, who have, to this day, usurped the reins of government and withheld them from their legitimate possessor.

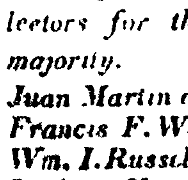
Should Gen. Pedraza accept the invitation of Gen. Santa Anna, we have strong hopes that order, tranquility and peace will be reestablished in our sister Republic, for it is well known that Gen Pedraza is an honourable and highly talented man, a strict and indefatigable officer, and supporter of the laws and constitution, and a step taken by Gen. Santa Anna, likewise to support the constitution and authorities, will confound the slanders of his enemies, whilst his disinterestedness of self-aggrandizement, will give him a high claim to the love of his countrymen.

GEN. PEDRAZA. The Louisiana Advertiser of Aug. 9th says "Gen. Pedraza, we are credibly informed, has refused to accept of the invitation of Gen. Santa Anna". We hope this may not be more true than some of the wise remarks of that print, when speaking of Mexican affairs.

THE ELECTION.

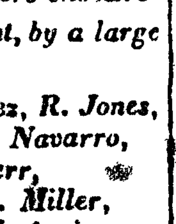
The following persons were chosen electors for this Department, by a large majority.

Juan Martin de Berrimendez, R. Jones, Francis F. Wells, Antonio Navarro, Wm. I. Russell, James Kerr, Luciano Navarro, Jas. B. Miller, S. Rhoads Fisher, Miguel Arcimaga, Felipe Musquiz, R. M. Williamson, Eli Mitchell, W. D. C. Hall, Jose Marie de Cardenas, Wm Pettis, Jose Antonio de la Garcia, Henry Smith, Fernando de Leon, Francis Bingham, Juan Antonio de los Santos.



MARINE.

PORT OF
BRAZORIA.



ARRIVED,

Schooner Comet, Calif, from New-Orleans.

The subscriber has received ... and offers for sale, a large supply of WHISKEY, SUGAR, ... MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, ... COTTON ... JAMAICA ... WINE, and a ... [illegible]

ED... [illegible]
BRAZORIA ... [illegible]

NOT... [illegible]

WILLIAM B. TRAVIS ... [illegible]
Attorney & Counsellor at Law ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
Sep... [illegible] 1832.

DOCTOR C. G. COX, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Brazoria and the surrounding country.
Brazoria, April 14, 1832.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the estate of Isaac B. Jameison, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or they will be bared.

JOHN S D. BYROM, ADM'R.
MARGARET JAMEISON, ADM'X.
August, 30th, 1832.

NOTICE.

FIVE negro men, who can be well recommended, are wanted at the Steam Saw-Mill at Harrisburg; for which $20 per month will be given by—

MANSFIELD & GATES.
Sept. 1st.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES &c.
BRIGHAM, RITCHESON & Co, having purchased of Messrs Sayre & Nexon their stock of Goods, and annexed to it the stock of Brigham & Ritcheson, which makes their assortment quite complete, consisting of a general assortment of—

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SHOES, HATS, CASTINGS,
CROCKERY, GLASS, TIN,
CUTLERY E...

MEDICINES—They offer them for sale, at the store formerly occupied by Messrs Sayre & Nexon, on liberal terms.

Brazoria, August 26th 1832.

THE second quarter of the BRAZORIA SEMINARY, will recommence on Monday next, 10th inst.

J W. CLOUD,
Sept. 5th 1832.

EDUCATION.

THE second session of the Brazoria Seminary will commence on Monday next, 11th inst. Children of both sexes will be admitted as pupils. The public are assured that the school will be permanent. The lot or ground has been appropriated by the generous liberality of a gentleman for that purpose, a commodious house has been erected; and the *devotedness* of the instructor has in no wise abated. The difficulties attendant on an infant Institution, in a new country, had passed in review before him ere he commenced. Thus far he is not discouraged. The claims which an object so noble, has on the community, are so strong, that he cannot, for one moment, persuade himself to believe that they will be overlooked and disregarded.

Of his qualifications as a scholar, the instructor would gladly have been silent; circumstances, however, seem to demand that he should say something for himself; and this he deems sufficient—that he is an Alumnus of Yale College.

Terms and course of studies:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Vulgar Arithmetic, Vulgar Geography, and English Grammar, will be taught at $6 per quarter;—English Classical Literature, Latin and Greek;—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Logarithms, Trigonometry, Mensuration of superfices and solids, Surveying, Navigation, &c. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with composition on Thesis, at $9 per quarter, each payable quarterly in advance. No pupil will be entered for a ... less than one quarter; but ... attendance be prevented by ... the month on which it entered ... be lost to it. Any time lost ... [illegible]

AUCTIONS

NOTICE.

IN conformity with a decree of the second constitutional Alcalde of the jurisdiction of Austin, will be sold in the town of Brazoria, at the last residence of Edward Robertson, deceased, on the 7th of October next, the whole of the moveable property belonging to his succession, on a credit of three months; purchasers giving security to the satisfaction of the Administrator.

JOHN AUSTIN.
August 29th 1832.

NOTICE.

A TOWN has been laid off, at the head of navigation, on the West side of the Navidad, five miles above its confluence with La Vaca. The LOTS will be disposed of to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of September next. Terms made known on the day of sale.

FRANCIS F. WELLS.
JAMES M. ROYSTER.
August 24th 1832.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at public auction, on Sunday the 7th day of October next, by John Austin, Alcalde, at his office, in the Town of Brazoria, the

FOLLOWING SLAVES,

TO WIT —

SAM, a negro man—BETTY, his wife—MARYANN—NANCY—JEFFERSON—CHARLES—JIM, and LOUISA, at a credit of six months from and after the day of sale purchasers giving negotiable notes with approved personal security.

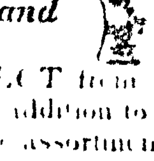
JOHN AUSTIN.
Brazoria, 27th August, 1832 — 3t

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the estate of Edward Robertson, dec'd, late of the jurisdiction of Austin, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, within the delay prescribed by law, otherwise they will be bared.

WM T AUSTIN ADM'R.
Brazoria, August 30th 1832.

FRESH DRUGS & MEDICINES
Just received ... [illegible]

Drugs and  *M...*

DIRECT from New York ... in addition to ... makes the assortment the ... general ... ever offered in this Colony.

LEWIS ... [illegible]
San Felipe de Austin ... [illegible]

FOR SALE

TEN or 15 ... [illegible] for terms apply to
M'KINSTRY & AUSTIN.
Brazoria, June 9, 1832.

VIC... [illegible]

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment at this place, in the house formerly occupied by Mr Edward Robertson, and hopes, by assiduous attention to his guests, to obtain a share of public patronage.

Attached to the house, is a large Stable and horse lot, which he pledges himself shall always be well supplied with corn and fodder,—and attended by an experienced and careful Ostler.

THOS. H. BRENAN.
BRAZORIA, JULY 30 1832.

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO GIRL
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale on very moderate terms, a likely Negro Girl between 14 and 15 years of age. She is a pretty good house girl, being sprightly and brisk; and makes a tolerably active hand in the field.

J. B. BAILEY.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. JANE H. LONG, has ... to inform her friends and ... she has opened a Board... ... of Brazoria, in ... [illegible]

BRAZORIA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

☞ We have changed the day of our publication to Wednesday, which we had will better serve our convenience.

We made an error in speaking of the election in our paper of the 4th ult. It was called have been "the Biennial Election.

APOLOGIES.

We dislike apologies, but we have two to make to the public, the necessity of both arising from the same cause—the sickness of the Editor.

The first is to our subscribers, for the delay of our publication: this, however, shall be no loss to them, as they will receive a complete Volume, 52 no's of the paper, for the year.

Our second apology or rather explanation, is in relation to the publication of a hand-bill signed G. B. Cotten, and printed by him whilst in charge of the the office during our absence and illness and without our knowledge; the hand-bill being of a character it was never our intention should pass thro this press. We have expressed our intention of labouring for the public good alone, and we can never consent that our columns or the press should be made a vehicle for the gratification of private animosites. The official conduct of public agents, may be, and shall be, fairly scanned, and their disqualifications and want of public virtue, freely animadverted upon. but then it must be done in a correct spirit, and with a view of serving the public weal, and not for the indulgence of personal feeling.

We must not be understood to arraign the hand-bill itself.

Our Prospects.

Whilst war still slightly disturbs the tranquility of Texas on one of its borders, there is the most abundant reason for rejoicing at the present bright prospects of the Colonies; and for indulging the fullest assurance of their future rapid advancement to unparalleled wealth and cultivation.

Freed from military oppression, and secure, in the justice, wisdom and liberality of a reformed government, of an unrestricted emigration and a speedy separation from Coahuila; our prospects are indeed cheering. For those rights, we have an influential advocate in the enlightened Col Mexia, who with the quick intelligence of a statesman, perceived our wants and necessities, and with the impulse of a liberal mind voluntarily promised to do all in his power to remedy and provide for them—convinced that it is at once the interest and duty of Government to promote those objects. Such is and must be the conclusion of every enlightened Mexican, whose mind is free from prejudice.

We are fortunate in having so happy a period for congratulating our farmers and planters, upon the rich harvest and fine crops they are realizing. No doubt the final disposition of their products, will be attended with a profit which will not only increase individual fortunes among our present settlers, and furnish the means more fully to demonstrate to the Agricultural and Commercial world, the great superiority of our soil—but will, also, present immediate substantial testimony of the latter fact.

One of the most agreeable tasks that shall engage our editorial labours, will be the faithful delineation of the true character of the country; in order that the rare fertility of its soil—its beautiful locations—its productions, and the real excellence of its climate, may become fully known to the most distant capital, enterprize and industry. Correspondents in different parts of the colonies, are expected to [illegible] this interesting [illegible] particular the [illegible] should [illegible] mute [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

Col. M[illegible] Brazos with his [illegible] 20th July for C[illegible] proceed immediately to attack [illegible]

[illegible] tended to.

Whilst the steamboat was lying off [illegible] the mouth of our river, one [illegible] (the Brig Santa Anna) was lost. In attempting to move her out at a time when the wind and tide were unfavorable, she drove on the breakers and went to pieces immediately. One man was drowned.

COLONEL MEXIA.

We had no disposition to appear to adulate him whilst present, but now that he has departed, we recur with feelings of lively pleasure to the conduct of this gallant officer. His department whilst amongst us furnished a striking illustration of the effect of the principles of an enligetened republicanism.

When invited to attend a public meeting of the people, at which it was intended to explain to him the nature of our belligerent acts, mistaking the object of the meeting, and supposing it was intended to advance the cause to which we had taken up arms, and which he was instantly convinced was legitimate and constitutional, he, with much delicacy, and a most scrupulous regard for the sacred and essential rights of the people to deliberate, without interference or obstruction upon the best mode of securing their happiness and providing for their safety, declined any participation in the meeting, remarking, in true republican spirit, that *he* was the soldier of the *people*. *They* would adopt such measures as they should think proper, for the accomplishment of their constitutional wishes, with which he had no right or inclination to interfere. *He* was ready to lend his aid in carrying them into effect.

Notwithstanding the glory which his valor, displayed in the cause of Civil Liberty, had gained him, his bearing was free from that military hauteur, which often, nay generally, disfigures the manners of those who have gained such distinctions and honours. The genuine simplicity, and mild and unassuming character of his manners, under such circumstances, could only be produced by a perfect knowledge of, and devotion to the principles upon which Republics are founded—Equality and Justice. Whether he imbibed, or had these principles perfected and confirmed by his residence in the U. S. of America, where he became acquainted with the true nature of those institutions which are the great torch-light whose broad blaze is illuminating the Nations, it matters little; we acknowledge and rank him in the noble fraternity of Republicans, and enlightened patriots—and when his country is doomed to part with him, she will inscribe upon his monument—"*An Apostle of Liberty.*"

Well is he associated with his brave and indefatigable compatriots, Santa Anna and Montezuma.

COLONEL UGARTACHEA.

Our mind naturally turns to the contrast which is presented, in the character and conduct of Colonel Ugartachea, the late commandant at the Mouth of the Brazos. The his manners were rather prepossessing, and in the main, not absolutely assuming, there was in his air and bearing, to a studious eye, an evident love of his profession, and a perceptible inclination to exercise the despotic power it confers. His acts were, in more than one instance, marked with disingenuousness and hypocracy. When called upon to know if he would join the efforts of the Santa Anna party to restore the Constitution; before the attach on his fort, he admitted that he believed the cause just, but acknowledged that he could himself embrace it, if he believed it would succeed: declaring [illegible] he was detered [illegible] cause of Liberty [illegible] stitution he [illegible] cause he feared [illegible] down [illegible] loss the C[illegible]

[illegible] and his means of insurrection [illegible] unworthy of such a [illegible] trust. [illegible] expe[illegible] of keep[illegible] have been [illegible] republicans, and [illegible] Colonel, which have been published in the columns of this paper. We should scarcely expect, that our voice would weigh against the commendation given the Col, by so high authority as the illustrious Ayuntamiento of this Jurisdiction, and we not believe that every one who understands the principles of a Republican Government, and will reflect for a moment on the nature of the duties and obligations of each of its agents and officers, will in a moment see the absurdity of the principle upon which it is attempted to justify his conduct. He is said to have acted in conformity with "the commands of his superior officer, which *he was bound to obey.*" Even that unparalleled paragon of petty tyrants, Col. Bradburn, on the same grounds, we have no doubt, can, as he says, justify himself. And thus you will find no responsibility, but at the head of the government, for the most palpable and indeniable violations of the Constitution, which each agent has sworn to preserve and support. Ridiculous idea! As well might you teach that the subordinate officer was *bound* to hang or execute any individual who should be unfortunate enough to incur the wrath and consequent anathema of his superior officer, because he was commanded to do so. A subordinate officer is bound to obey all *legitimate* orders of his superior—but the willing instrument of Crime, or Tyranny, can never, in an enlighted community, be considered guiltless.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

There is published in a late Arkansas paper, a letter written from Washington City by Mr. Sevier, the representative of Arkansas Territory, in Congress, to his constituents, which contains information involving a question of great importance, concerning the boundary line betwixt that country and Mexico.

Mr. Sevier states that, he had called on the President to know of him when the line was to be run, and to suggest to him that the *western branch* [the Naches] of the Sabine River, was decidedly the largest, and should therefore constitute the proper boundary. The President replied that, he had already been fully informed that the western branch was the largest, and had accordingly given directions to the Commissioners of the United States of America to proceed agreeably to that basis, any objections made by the agents of the Mexican Government, to the contrary, notwithstanding. And that the line should be established fortwith—or as early as practicable. This intelligence is not only of moment to the General Government, but is of serious interest to Texas:—and more especially to the Colonies of North Americans and other foreigners. For, altho, in a grand philosophical sense, the extension of the limits and jurisdiction of that paragon of governments, in every direction where it has any reasonable claim, must be acknowledged or felt by all, as but the [illegible] of a *line of light and Liberty*; yet at the present period, it is a subject of deep regret to us that the desire of this Department to separate from Coahuila, by the permission of Government, and form an Independent State, may be thwarted, or considerably retarded by the loss of a large number of inhabitants, with the territory that will fall within the borders of the U. States of America, if the line shall be run [illegible] agreeably to this determination [illegible] We perceive [illegible] in the C[illegible] States, on the [illegible] effect a Treaty of [illegible]

[illegible]

Offering.

The express, a Mexican, who arrived at San Felipe a few days ago, from La Bahia; stated that some dragoons came in from the Rio Grande, just as he was leaving, who brought news that the States of *San Louis, Jalisco, Guanajuato*; and *Guadalazara*, had joined with Zacatecas in declaring for the Plan of Vera Cruz; and that Tamaulipas had again pronounced for the same cause.

FURTHER TRIUMPHS OF THE CAUSE.

We are indebted to a highly respectable friend, at San Felipe, for most of the following particulars of the Action at Nacogdoches.—

The Ayuntamiento of Nacogdoches, moved by the same causes which have aroused the free Mexicans all over the nation, attempted to pronounce formally for the Plan of Santa Anna, but were interrupted and prevented by the interferance of Colonel Piedras at the head of the military. The active warlike preparations of this officer, and his open alliance with a band of Indians, for the purpose of carrying into effect a meditated attack upon the inhabitants, who recognized Gen. Pedraza, as the legitimate President, and espoused the Plan of Santa Anna, for the re-establishment of the Constitution, at length caused the patriotic Ayuntamiento to defy every danger and embarrassment in the discharge of their sacred duty, and make the Pronunciation we publish below, in which they call upon their republican fellow-citizens for the necessary aid to support the cause of Liberty against its enemies and their savage auxiliary. A copy of the Address and Declaration was also despatched, by express to the Ayuntamiento of the Jurisdiction of Austin, and preparations were made by the authorities here to send a considerable force against Piedras. Necessity, however, we presume, hastened the storm of war; and before the express had even reached San Felipe, the people of Nacogdoches and Ayish had made a practical demonstration that they were fully competent to protect themselves against military aggressors. On the 2d of August they attacked Col. Piedras, under the command of the Alcalde, that ardent patriot *Don Incarnacion Chirino*. The gallant Chirino took the lead in the field, at the head of a company of 100 militia, all native Mexicans, who had valiantly requested the privilege of taking the front and bringing on the action. The devoted *Chirino* fell the first fire. Generous and brave martyr in the cause of Liberty, Mexico will well lament and mourn thy fall!

The battle began near the middle of the day. Piedras had marched his troops out of his barracks, which was fortified, & moved boldly into the field, under the expectation that he could disperse the raw militia, marshalled under Chirino, at the first fire. He made a grievous mistake. The raw militia drove him and his men back into their fortifications, and continued to assail them until dark. Piedras under the cover of darkness, escaped with his defeated forces thro the back wall, and fled on the road towards Bexar. He was rapidly pursued the next morning by the Liberating forces in broken divisions, and intercepted during the day by a party of twenty men, who fired on him from the thick woods of the Angeline. His troops, by this time, had become fully convinced of the justice of the Plan of Vera Cruz, and joined by acclamation. Piedras was taken prisoner and sent to Chihuahua, where it was [illegible] Col. Mexia would be found to [illegible] charge of him. He has since been [illegible] San Felipe, and from [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] where [illegible] the Ancocar [illegible] Head Quarters [illegible]

[illegible] killed [illegible] citizen [illegible] Mexican killed [illegible] Indians, much [illegible] dissuaded from [illegible] side.

REMARKS.

It is a most gratifying [illegible] the friends of Civil and Democratic Freedom, that in this quarter the people of each neighbood or district, shown themselves abundantly [illegible] dispose of the several od garrisons, without any aid [illegible] parts of the country, or any concerted plan or movement, [illegible] firm determination to sustain the *Constitution and Santa Anna*, at all [illegible] and at every sacrifice.

The result must convince [illegible] reflecting and intelligent mind [illegible] impossible to govern Tex[illegible] Law. It ought also, [illegible] Mexican Government, [illegible] any suspicions of that cha[illegible] rumors circulated by the [illegible] Texas, the enemies of [illegible] ty—charging the people [illegible] having for their obj[illegible] late movements, an int[illegible] claring themselves Indepen[illegible] Mexican Confederation, ar[illegible] ly false and without any o[illegible] tion than that which is to [illegible] the malignity of disappoi[illegible] ments of oppression, or the [illegible] and tunguses on the bosom [illegible] and the body politic. Tho c[illegible] a separation from Coahuila, as so[illegible] it can lawfully be done, no resp[illegible] citizen of Texas, who has inte[illegible] sufficient to understand the [illegible] ests of the country, wou[illegible] vising a Declaration [illegible] whilst we can right [illegible] Such a revolutio[illegible] taken, unless [illegible] such acts of [illegible] should not, be [illegible] wise and liberal government [illegible] minister its powers in a man[illegible] lated to drive a portion of [illegible] hile inhabitants to [illegible] its knows her in[illegible] the Mexican [illegible] as the consti[illegible] stored on the basis [illegible] publican principles.—[illegible] vernment sink into [illegible] military oppressio[illegible] banner over the [illegible] Texas must be overw[illegible] bleeding at every pore, crimsoned with the life [illegible] children of freedom, er[illegible] sceptre of Despotism sha[illegible] ing place in her borders.

To the Inhabitants of the [illegible] *Ayish Bayou:*

Fellow Citizens—We n[illegible] claim your unison and a[illegible] tance proffered in the re[illegible] tions formed by a comm[illegible] composed from among you [illegible] the 5th July.—The sentim[illegible] therein expressed can neve[illegible] other than a common feeli[illegible] as they breathe republican[illegible] and the life of our laws.

But the fifth article most [illegible] terially relates to our pre[illegible] disastrous situation. We [illegible] subscribing members of [illegible] Ayuntamiento, have be[illegible] the constituted civil au[illegible] overawed by the military [illegible] mander of the frontiers, [illegible] Jose de las Piedras, until lon[illegible] er forbearance would becom[illegible] crime, by exposing to hi[illegible] constitutional wishes the lr[illegible] interests and peace of our [illegible] low-citizens.

In the first instance, he [illegible] unconstitutionally demand[illegible] more than once, the militi[illegible] the district to be put under [illegible] and; and when denied [illegible] vided us in an [illegible] cation, by stating [illegible] trated a feel[illegible] and of [illegible] [illegible] which